ble properly to characterize their impolicy, their in-justice, their sayagery ? Can they dare to do this with the noble example set them by America before their eyes ? Can they do it in the face of the fact, that they themselves advised the mitigation of the sentences pronounced against the Fenian invaders captured in Canada? Can they do it, remembering that the fact that Lesland is very read and agarityse.

that the fact that Ireland is wronged and aggrieved, miscrable and discontented, is notorious to all the world? We shall see,

But assuredly if they do this deed they will light

against the Federal Government in America, but that

against the reteral Government in America, but that Government had put none of them to such straits as he was in. However, he would receive his sentence in a manner worthy of a Christian and a gentleman, and would only ask that after his execution his remains might be given to the attorney who conducted his defense, Mr. John Lawless, to be interred quietly and privately. The prisoner delivered these remarks in a callusted was not read in a vege low.

cell of the gallows.

Two of the men convicted in Cork addressed the Court, and in the spirit and eloquence of their language they did not fall short of the standard attained by their copatriots in Dublin. Capt. McClure, like McCafferry, is an American born, but the son of Irish parents, from whom he had heard of the wrongs of Ireland, and learned to hate her oppressor. His speech, previous to the passing of sentence on him, was a noble one. At an earlier stage of the trial he had pleaded guilty, and in so doing made some observations of a rather dubious character concerning the cause in which he had embarked. "I was made to believe," said he, "by traitors, that I came to assist an oppressed people; but, finding I was fatally deceived by the lies they told me, I then did everything in my power to prevent injury to

ne concluded by quoting as applicable to the cause of Ireland and England, and expressive of his own feelings, the powerful words in which the Psalmist declares his love for Jerusalem and invokes vengeance on Babylon. The barbarous sentence of the law was then passed on him, on McClure, on Joyce, and Cullinane, all of whom heard it with the most perfect

imposure.

Thus, Fenianism, which figured so poorly in the

Thus, Fenianism, which figured so poorly in the field, is making a noble appearance in the dock, where the trial of the moral courage of its votaries is much more severe. It is quite plain that the men who have been brought before the legal tribunals in these cases are really brave, high-reinded, and intelligent persons. No one could look on them in the dock and not perceive they were made of noble stuff. Their military attempt failed, but it certainly was not for lack on their part of the qualities that make brave soldiers and true heroes.

Their military attempt failed, but it certainly was not for lack on their part of the qualities that make brave soldiers and true heroes.

As illustrative of the state of feeling toward England in this country, the following incident is worth mentioning. During the week a piece called "Jessie Brown, or the Relief of Lucknow" was being played in one of our Dublin theaters. The piece is founded on a sensational story which obtained currency in England at the time of the Indian mutiny, and was believed to be a bona fide narrative of an occurrence at the seige of Lucknow until people found out that it was a mere plagiarism, almost a literal transcript of a scene from one of Scott's novels. However, the story being dramatized, has been found to "draw" very well in England. Now as to its reception in Ireland. One of the characters introduced is Nana Sahib, who, as every one will recollect, was one of the heads of the great mutiny, and the author—according to British accounts—of some of its worst atrocities. He is, of course, the villain of the play, in the course of which he gives utterance to some anti-British sentiments of a most violent nature. These are regarded as very "orrible and hatrocious" by British audiences. But how have they been received in Dublin? With than ders of applause. That I do not in the slightest degree over-state the facts may be seen from the accompanying notices of the performance which I cut from the Dublin papers. The Irisk Times, in the course of its critique, says:

A singular display of feeling took place during the performance, which showed that the Nana's villainy was not of that description salculated to create aversion among a cestain section of the andience. When he indeleged in some oratorical denunciations of the rule of the Gevernment of these constries in India, a thunder of applause rolled from the gallery and pit, and as the sentiments because repeated in new phrase, the demonstrations of sympathy again took place. Others present lassed at this, and signified their approval

when the curtain fell.

And The Freeman's Journal has the following:
In the course of the piece Nana Sahib gave utterance to
rarious anti-British sentiments (which were very approgriate, coming from him), each one of which was received
with enthusiasm by the larger portion of the audience.
There were some counter demonstrations, but they were
quickly suppressed, and each repetition of the invectives
against British rule in India was cheered to the cobo, as it
appeared to have an application to the present position of

against British rule in India was energed to the case, and appeared to have an application to the present position of Irish affairs.

This is one of the straws that show the way the wind blows in this country. Query, is there any other Government on earth so detested by its "subjects," and with such good reason, as the British Government is in Ireland? I, for my part, do not know of it.

EUROPE.

BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Paris, Friday, June 7-a. m .- The Meniteur's official account of the attempted assassination of the Czar of Russia is very short. It says that the shot was fired at the carriage, but does not say it was aimed at the Czar. It further says that the ball struck the head of the horse of the Groom in Waiting, who was riding at the door of the The weapon burst, and the crowd arrested the man. The police were obliged to save bim from the rage of the populace. The prisoner says his name is Peregouski, a native of Valbynia. Le Droit confirms the report that the pistol burst, and says that the intended assassin is a Polish mechanic. On Wednesday he bought a doublebarreled pistol. It further says that his motives for the deed appear to be political passion and personal hatred of the Czar. It is believed that he had no accomplices. The Gazette de Tribuenaux says that the room, seeing the menacing movement, caused his horse to bound in between the assassin and the sovereigns. The ball passed between the Emperor Napoleon and the Grand Duke, wounding a lady opposite. The blood from the horse's head spirted on the uniforms of the Imperial party. The second shot burst other barrel of the pistol, and then there were shouts of Vice P Emperor, Vice le Czar, from the growd. On being questioned, the prisoner said that he came from Belgium, two days ago, to kill the Cyar. The Siecle, in its account of the affair, says that the man states that he had no accomplices. The entire press of Paris unite in condemning the attempted assasination. The ball which tack place at the Russian Embassy tast evening was a magnificent affair. The Emperer Napoleon and Empress Eugenie, as also the Czar and his sons were present, and were warmly congratulated by those present on their fortunate escape.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, Hungary, June 7-Evening.-Lord Bloomfield, the British Embassador to the Imperial Court of Austria, will be present at the crowning of Francis Joseph as King of Hungary, which takes place here to-morrow, the 8th inst. All the Powers having Diplomatic relations with Austria will be represented on the occasion, except that of America. The Emperor has made known his intention of proclaiming a universal amnesty to all Austrian subjects who are imprisoned, or who have rendered themselves liable to punishment by political effenses committed prior to this coronation

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

QUEENSTOWN, June 7-2 p. m.-The Inman steamship City of Dublin, Capt. Eynon, from New-York May 25, has arrived here on route to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, June 7-2 p. m .- The ship Ceres, Capt Humphrey, which left Bordeaux March 12 for New-York, and which put into Fayal leaky, has been condemned. GLASGOW, June 7 .- The steamship St. Andrew, from Montreal, has arrived in the Clyde.

BREST, June 7-Evening.-The steamship Atlantic Capt. Parkham, from New-York May 25, arrived here to day, and proceeded to London.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Jane 7-Noon.—The weekly statement of the condition of the Bank of England, published this morning, shows that the bullion in bank has increased £537,000. money market is quiet and steady. Consols are quoted at 24) for money. American securities opened as follows: Erie shares, 401; Illinois Centrals, 78; United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 73. Afternoon.-Consols advanced), and are now quoted at

945- No change has occurred in the prices of American Securities since the noon report.

Eyening .- Consols closed at 242 for money. American securities closed at the following rates: United States Five-twenties, 75; Illinois Central shares, 752; Eric Emilway shares, 395.

FRANKFORT, June 7-Evening.-United States Bonds

closed at 773 LIVERPOOL, June 7-Noon.-Cotton-The Brokers' Circular, published to-day, gives, in its weekly review of the Cotton market as the total sales of Cotton for the week ending fast evening, 95,600 bales, including about 24,000 to speculators and exporters. The market has been generally quiet and steady, and an advance of \$24,0 in prices is noticeable. The stock of Cetton in port and en shipboard at present is estimated nominally at \$35,000 bales, of which considerably more than half 463,000 were imported from the United States. The receipts recently have been unusually heavy. Those for this week alone reaching nearly 146,600 bales. The market to-day opens quiet, with a probable day's sale of \$60 bales. Middling Uplands are steady at 21,01, and Middling Orleans 114d. Breaststaffs are quiet. Corn. 37,20. Wheat-No. 1 Milwankee Red. 13/9, and White California, 13/9. Peas, 30/6. Oats. 3/6. Barley, 4/8. Provisions unchanged. Pork, 59/1 Lard. 40/6. [Beef, 132/6. Bacon, 40/6. Cheese, 66/. Petroleum—Sales of Spirits at iod. and Standard White at 1/1. Pot Ashes, 31/7. Resin—Sales of common at 7 and fine at 12/2. Spirits Turpentine, 33/7. Tallow, 43/6. Clover Seed, 42.

Afternoon—Cotton is casier. The provision and produce markets are without change. In the breadstuffs market Corn has declined 3d.

Evening—The cotton market has been quiet and closed unchanged at the following authorized quotations: Middling Uplands, 113d.; Middling Orleans, 113d. The sales of the day amounted to 10,000 bales. The advices from Manchester to-day were not favorable. The market for goods and yarns was dull and heavy. The Breadstuffs market closed quiet with a downward tendency Corn, 37/6 for Mixed Western. Wheat—White California, 12/6. Oats firmer at 3/7. Barley and Peas unchanged. The Provision market is unchanged, except Lard. which has advanced to 50/, and Cheese, which has declined to 63/for fine American. Quotations show no change in prices. Rosin—Common Wilmington, 7/ and fine American 12/8pirits Turpentine, 33/8. Refined Petroleum, 1/1 per gallon. Tallow, 43/6. Ashes, 31/6 for Pots.

Lonbook, June 7—Noon—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24/9. Scotch ending last evening, 95,000 bales, including about 24,000 to

June 7-Evening.-Petroleum is unchanged

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

DUBLIN. THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF COL-BURKE-THE DEPUTATION TO THE LORD-LIEUTEN ANT AND ITS RESULTS-SOMETHING ABOUT "THE ROYAL CLEMENCY"-STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING -THE CAPITAL SENTENCES ON M'CAFFERTY, M'CLURE, KELLY, JOYCE, AND CULLINANE -SPEECHES OF THE PRISONERS.

DUBLIN, May 25, 1867. At the date of this writing, the fate of the con demned Fenian, Col. Burke, is still uncertain. I say it is uncertain, notwithstanding the answer given on yesterday by the Lord-Lientenant to the highly respectable deputation that waited on him with a memorial praying for a mitigation of the sentence. I still believe that sentence will not be carried out. The "Royal clemency," as it is called, will be brought into play, and Burke will be reprieved before the day fixed for his execution. But speculations on the subject are useless in this letter, for before it shall be many miles from the Irish shore, news decisive of prisoner's fate will have reached America per

Yesterday morning the citizens of Dublin felt quite certain that the deputation would receive a favorable answer from His Excellency. He had just arrived from London, from whence he had telegraphed to answer from His Excellency. He had just arrived from London, from whence he had telegraphed to the deputation appointing that day for the presentation of their petition. It was the Queen's Birthday, and this, it was thought, constituted a favorable omen. It was a sort of boliday with the loyal classes; some of the public offices kept it as such, and loyal shopkeepers in several parts of the city, the Castle tradesmen more especially, had poles stuck out through their windows and over their housetops, from which floated the Union Jack and the red flag of England. Surely, thought the deputationists, His Lordship could not have selected that anniversary for the telling of bad news! Surely it was because he could give a merciful answer to their prayer he had chosen that day instead of any other to receive their memorial! But great was the surprise when they found their pleasant anticipations completely disappointed, and learned that the decision of the Government, come to after full deliberation, was that the life of the prisoner should not be spared. In reply to the queestion whether a petition to the throne would probably be of any avail, his Lordship said he was a faraid not," and the Lord Chancellor, who was present, expressed himself in like terms. However, the deputation to the Queen will be tried. A num-

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1867. THE SOUTHERN STATES.

ber of Irish Members of Parliament will proceed from London to Balmoral to-night to petition Her Majesty for a remission of the capital sentence. They were with Lord Derby to-day on the subject. He "could hold out no hope," but he said he wenld lay before the Cabinet any memorial they might present, whereupon such a document was immediately drawn up and signed by the deputationists. Now, if the Government have made up their minds to spare the life of this man, it is shameful on their part to be dallying thus with the question. They should let the fact be known at once. And if they have resolved to take his life away, how is it possible properly to characterize their impolicy, their in-LOUISIANA. EX-GOV. WELLS REFUSES TO VACATE THE GOVERN-OR'S CHAIR.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 7 .- This morning the Hon. B. F. Flanders, the newly-appointed Governor of Louisiana, proceeded to the State House for the purpose of taking actual possession of the powers, books, papers, and records of the office. He found Gov. Wells in readiness to receive him, the late Executive replying to Gov. Flander's demand for the surrender of them with a refusal to voluntarily vacate possession. He also handed Mr. Flanders a written protest against a forced expulsion from the office. Gov. Flanders then retired, leaving Mr. Wells still in occupation of the Governor's chair. The matter will be promptly settled in the morning.

But assuredly if they do this deed they will light the fires of vengeance in millions of Irish hearts, and set going a bloody game, the end of which will not very speedily be arrived at. They will spread and intensify the Fenian sentiment among the Irish race, and render reconciliation between them and the English Government impossible. If they do it they must be mad, and doemed to destruction.

At present there are six of the Femian leaders under sentence of death, They are Burke, McCafferty, McChure, Kelly, Joyce, and Cullinanc. McCafferty was sentenced on Monday. He made a brief but very sensible and effective address to the Court. In the first place, he denied that he had received a fair tria! The evidence which procured his conviction, he said, was that of one witness, and that one a base informer and a perjurer, to whose uncorroborated testimony no credit should have been given. But he confersed that he sympathized with the people of Ireland in their endeavor to shake off a yoke that was hateful to them, and said that if he were again at liberty he would sympathize with them and aid them in any movement holding out a fair chance of success. Englishmen, he observed, had fought against the Federal Government in America, but that Government had not none of them to such strails as At 1 o'clock an order was received at the Governor's Office, addressed to Flanders, but he was absent, so the nature of the communication could not be ascertained.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK-MR, CUTHREET BULLITT INVOLVED.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 7.-Another sad development in regard to the First National Bank was made today. Cuthbert Bullitt, late U.S. Marshal, has had for two years past \$250,000 of the proceeds of the cargo of the Grey Jacket in his possession. He been using this money in New-York, but recently ordered it back through A. C. Graham, correspondent of the First National Bank in New-York. Mr. Bullit returned too late, the bank was closed. The case of the Gray Jacket has been recently decided by the United States Su-preme Court in favor of the Government, and Mr. Bullitt has been ruled into court for not paying over the money. Of course the Government will lose the amount. As usual his surefus are worthly

The Baton Rouge Advocate makes a

	mains might be given to the attorney who conducted	far as heard from. In the issue of the 27th is the follow-
	his defense, Mr. John Lawless, to be interred quietly	ing;
	and privately. The prisoner delivered these remarks	White White White Farishes, votes,
	in a calm and collected manner, and in a voice low	1860. Whites Colld 1866. Whites Colld
s	but firm in its tone. All present seemed to feel deep-	E. Baton Rouge, 1,195 206 1,533 St. Mary 500 102 505
	ly impressed by his words and his demeanor, and	W. Baten Renge, 302 160 105 Rossler 777 40 170
	many were there who deeply commiserated his posi-	Jefferson
	tion, and feit a bitter pang at their hearts on think-	Lefourche
81	ing of the number of such sacrifices that British rule	Omehita 100 60 500 Mt Landey 1,006 145 1,004
8	exacts from the Irish race.	St. Helena 641 126 246 Orleans
	On the following day, Flood, Duffy, and Cody	Terrebetre 965 52 Ed Cade 1,200 212 1,206 Washington 984 213 43 St. Martin 1,100 230 713
	were sentenced to long terms of penal	8t. John
	servitude. In their addresses to the Court	Assumption
9	they declared the evidence of some of the	Contenta 300 12 872 Chilberts 1,780 160 450 Berville 565 250 250 160 660 1,000 200 550
	chief witnesses on their trial to have been tissues	Herville 255 250 258 be Sets 1,000 200 1009 East Tebelsma 265 150 605 Caldwall 242 155 202
	of falsehood; but they admitted their devotion to the	West Peliciana. 603 104 1.775
W	cause of Ireland. Duffy, who is absolutely dying of	Natchifeches 1,3/4 100 400 Tetal 32,003 13,003 34,3/2
Q.	consumption, had scarcely strength enough left to	Rapida
	speak the entire of what he had to say, and after he	
	had spoken for awhile previous to the passing of his	SOUTH CAROLINA.
	sentence, he asked as a favor that he might be allowed	SPEECH OF GOV. ORR-HE URGES CO-OPERATION WITH
	to discentinue his remarks then, and resume them	THE COLORED VOTERS.
900	after sentence should have been passed; but this re-	
8	quest was refused by the judges. He then continued	BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.
	to speak as well as his strength would permit him.	Augusta, Ga., June 7.—Gov. Orr addressed the citi-
	He said he had only done what he conscientiously	zens of Anderson District, S. C., to-day. After re-
2	believed to be his duty; that love of one's country	
9)	was the next principle to love of God; that all his	viewing the various plans presented since the close of
	life he had ambitioned to die fighting for Ireland,	the war for the reconstruction of the Southern States,
k	and that in his lonely convict cell he would never	he earnestly insisted upon the acceptance of the plan
	cease to pray that God would give his dear country	
	strength to shake off her chains. The poor fellow	of reconstruction now proposed as the only means
	then sat down quite exhausted, but rese almost int-	of preventing the administration of allairs of the
	mediately and requested the reporters and all pres-	country passing into the hands exclusively
	ent to understand that it was not any nervousness	of the ignorant, and consequently the bar-
	I to the second	

Augusta, Ga., June 7.—Gov. Orr addressed the citizens of Anderson District, S. C., to-day. After reviewing the various plans presented since the close of the war for the reconstruction of the Southern States, he earnestly insisted upon the acceptance of the plan of reconstruction now proposed as the only means of preventing the administration of affairs of the preponderance of the colored over the white voter in the State, and the utter inability of the whites to defeat the Convention, or to protect themselve whenever an issue is made with the colored people There are 60,000 colored voters in the State, while there are only 40,000 whites. It is true, perhaps, tha greater with the whites than the blacks since the commencement of the late war. Gov. Orr insiste upon the cultivation of the most cordial relation between the races, and the formation of no aliano with the two great pointed parties of the nation.

THE CROPS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 7.—The planters report that the recent heavy rains have seriously injured the cotton crop. The first consignment of new wheat reached Charleston to-day for shipment to New-York.

assist an oppressed people; but, finding I was intally deceived by the lies they told me, I then did everything in my power to prevent injury to any human being." Some of the loyal journals at once seized upon these words, representing them as an admission that he had discovered that the Irish people endured no oppression. But the truth appears to be that the oppression of the people was not the point on which the prisoner felt he had been deceived, and concerning which lies had been told to him, and he merely blundered in expression when he gave such an apparent meaning to his words. This is proved by the speech he delivered when called on to say why sentence should not be passed on him, the whole tenor of which was that the Irish people were a grievously oppressed and distressed nation, and that he regarded it as a meritorious and a glorious act to assist them in striking against their tyrants. He knew the penalty attaching to his well meant efforts in aid of this persecuted land, he said, and he was willing to suffer it.

Edward Kelly, too, stood to his colors nobly. He said he did not fear to die, and would ask for no mercy from any earthly judge. He proceeded to utter some stinging denuciations of the wretches Massey and Corridon, when the Chief-Justice interrupted him and said he was not to indulge in that style of remark, but only to offer reasons, if he could, why sentence of death should not be passed on him. He then said that every generation of Irishmen since the English invasion had protested with their blood against England's pessession of their country, and that was a sufficient reason why such a sentence should not be passed on him. After some further remarks, couched in the same strain of patriotism, he concluded by quoting as applicable to the cause of Ireland and England, and expressive of his own feelings, the powerful words in which the Psalmist deligner.

TENNESSEE.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE FRAZIER-HISTORY THE CASE—ITS RESULTS.

From Our Special Correspondent. NASHVILLE, June 3, 1867. The Senate of Tennessee, acting as a High Court of Impenchment, to-day rendered its decision in the case of Judge Frazier of the Criminal Court of Davidson County. By a vote of 14 to 4, 14 was decided that Judge F. was guilty of "high crimes and misdemeanors, requiring his disqualification," in that he did "corruptly, willfully, maliciously and feloniously issue a writ of habeas corpus upon the Sergeant ab Arms of the House of Representa-tives, commanding him to appear before him with the body of a member of the House, held in custody by order of said House."

Thus ends a trial which has excited, and will continue

body of a member of the House, held in castedy ay oder of said House."

Thus cuds a trial which has excited, and will continue to excite, more interest than any which has taken place in Tennessee for many years. And its decision is a great triumph of Legislative independence and privilege. The circumstances, in brief, are these: Immediately after the promalgation of the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the XXXIXth Congress, Gov. Brownlow summoned an extra session of the Legislature to meet on the 4th of July, 1895, to consider the proposed amendments. As soon as the Governor's proclamation was issued, it began to be whispered about among the knowing ones that there would be no quorum present. The Legislature met on the 4th, and adjourned to the 5th. On that day, and for many days following, there was no quorum in the House. Members were in the city, but they could not be found. Enough would appear on the floor to make within one or two of a quorum, and then disappear, cluding every effort of the Sergeant-at-Arms to cheover them. At length, tired with this sort of boys' play, the House directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to employ a posse, and bring the delinquents to the box. This was done, and two members—enough, with those present, to constitute a quorum—were arrested and brought to the Capitol, and there held to wait the pleasure of the House.

Meantine, caucusing, scheming, and threatening of ouse." ds a trial which has excited, and will continue

chipley a posse, and bring the delinquents to the bor. This was done, and two members—enough, with those present, to constitute a quorum—were arrested and brought to the Capitol, and there held to wait the pleasure of the House.

Meantime, caucusing, scheming, and threatening of every kind, was kept up, and at last the two members who had been arrested by the Sergeant-Arms, and were in confinement by order of the House, such for a writ of habeas corpus, which, after brief argument, was granted by Judge Frazier. The proceedings in the Court were ill-suited to the discussion of so important a question—the pleas of counsel for the recusant members being rather political harangues than legal arguments; and the court-room was crowded with sympathizing Rebels, who applanded every word uttered in censure of the Legislature and turned the temple of justice into a caucus of demngones. The case was harried through with almost indecent haste, commencing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the decision being rendered the next day. Immediately thereafter, during the night, the capitol was invaded, the Sergeant at-Arms of the House arrested and fined by the Judge for contempt of Court. The excitement during all this time was very great, and the course of the "conservative" papers was highly inflammatory. It needed only the occasion to produce a riot of the most serious character. On the corners of the streets, and in every bar-room, among the rowdies and blacklegs, could be heard denunciations of all sorts against the Legislature, "bogus," "rump," "illegal" "unconstitutional," and all the other catch words so gillily used by Andrew Johnson in "swinging round the circle." Threats were also bandled about that the Legislature would be "cleaned out," and every sort of argument, inspired by hate, diapopintment-rund malice, was used to destroy the Legislature and impair its power.

The decision of Judge Frazier was only one link in the chain of appliances used to pull down the General Assembly. One source of the deadly hatred towar

A DEBATE IN KNOXVILLE. From Our Special Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 1867. A torch-light procession escorted the Hon. W. B. Stokes from the depot last night, and visited Gov. Brow

low's residence, and speeches were made by Gov. Brownlow, Jedge Houk, Col. J. B. Brownlow, Alfred Anderson (colored), and others. The procession reformed, and went to the Hon. Homee Maynard's, and were addressed by Maynard, Stokes, Fowler, and others, and adjourned at 12 o'clock. There was no disturbance. The colored voters deserve great credit for their conduct during the evening. The Conservative paper here considers the whole "affair" as "disgusting." Geu. Stokes comes to meet Emerson Etheridge in public debate to-day. Judging from the reception of Etheridge, who came a day earlier, and this reception of Stokes, Brownlow will earry this county two or three to one.

[LATER.—The debate to-day—the colored element about the slage number about 1,20 voters, white voters about

or three to one.

LATER.—The debate to-day—the colored element about the stage number about 1,200—disfranchised Rebels and others swell the number 1,200—disfranchised Rebels of the colored man, a "Union man" now and all through the war, Ecowonlow a decepted old man; Stokes a Rebel in '61, and Maynard an adventurer from Massachusetts, who was a friend of Jeff. David and the "oppressed South" in '61, Stokes followed, speaking two hours, decloring that two days after his "Duncan letter" (which was a pledge to the Rebels) he repented and enlisted in the Union army, and worked himself up to Brevet Major General by never leaving his "post even for a single day," Brownlow imprisoned by the Rebels for being a "Union man," and Etheridge a prisoner of "Pap Thomas" for six weeks for his being a platant Ecbel—these assertions with the variations were the most of the argument. All the colored men cheered for Stokes and Brownlow, except a few who were by the sides of distinguished Conservatives in the apacity of servatives, and these were silent. Etheridge is the better declaimer—Stokes the more foreible speaker wefore the people, since he siteks to his strong point that he can be appeared to the Power of the sides of distinguished to celebrate the 'Fourth' in Knoxville. Some very bitter Rebels will not join in the celebration; they say "We haven't got mar ned grandence." The Common School law of Tennessee is shaller to the Ohio School law, and goes into effect his Falf.

THE ALBANY MURDER.

CONTINUATION OF THE EXAMINATION. BY TRUBUNAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, June 7.-A futher examination was had o-day in the case of the killing of L. Harris Hiscock. Dr. Orinsby was sworn as to the cause of death, when the Assistant District Attorney announced that the examination was closed on the part of the people with this winness. The case was fion adjourned until to-morrow, when it is expected that Frank Hiscock, brother of the ceared, will be examined. The prisoner's quarters in had have been changed, and he is now more countertable. The prisoner evineed a subdued tone and demeanor, more marked and significant than that shown yesterday. An intimate friend of Senator Cole of California was present, and exhibited an interest in his behalf. COLE'S STATEMENT DECLARED PALSE.

The Syracuse Journal of Thursday evening says: "The statement of the murderer Cole has been spread breadcast over the country, without there being an opportunity to rebut or disprove any of its assertions. Such counter-evidence as exists can only be presented in full in the court of haw which is to try the criminal. But it is proper for as to say that there is positive and conclusive proof that the statements of Airs. Cole, upon which her husband neted, are unique. The story about the will, with which the prisoner's statement opens, will be shown by the surviving witness to that paper to be baseless. We learn from that we ness that the will was drawn at Mrs. Cole's electron, by Mr. Biscock, in his law flice, where she was for nearly half a day engaged in determining what its provisions and, language should be. There are other leading points of the prisoner's statement that are equally has less. We make this publication because the statement to which it relates is the subject of discussion throughout the country, and thus much, it seems imperative, should be known by the public. We have yet to neet the prison who on reading Cole's attempted justification, edit not prenonnee its foundation at is one of palipublic fails choods; and this view is universally taken of it by the many public journals which have express 6 their opinions."

A correspondent of The Sypacuse Standard corrects the east over the country, without there being an opportunity

any takea of it by the many public journals which have express of their opinions."

A correspondent of The Syracuse Standard corrects the statement or instinuation, that the finding of a peculiar knite in the pecket of Gen. Cule indicated a grobability of an attempt to commit sureide. The knite found in Gen. Cole's rest pecket was not peculiar. It was an ordinary physician's laneat, with a projection near the point of the hinds, and as sharp as such listenments assumity are. When it is recollected that Gen. Cole is a physician, it is not singular he should earry such an instrument, and he certainly made no attempt to consect it, although it was found lowe in his yest pecket, with several other small articles of to consequence."

THE INDIAN WAR.

MAIL COACHES TURNED BACK TO OMAHA.

ESCAPE OF A CAPTIVE-CONDITION OF THE TRIBES

-THE COMING CAMPAIGN-MORE DEPREDATIONS.

A lad of 17, named George Miller, has just made his scape from the savages after a captivity of two years. in June, 1885, while he was travelling across the Plains with his uncle and aunt and their two children, the Indians fell upon the party and massacred all except this boy, whom they carried off with them. They kept him a year, and then he was stolen from Chimney Rock by the Cheyennes, with whom he remained natil the attack on Fair View Station, the other day, following them as they moved their camps hither and thither over the Plains. While the Indians were plundering and destroying the Station he seized the opportunitys to escape, and being mounted on a fleet horae, made off in the direction of Wiscowsin Ramch. He was soon discovered and pursued, but the superior speed of his horse cuabled him to get clear, though he was repeatedly shot at. According to his statement there are five white female captives in the Cheyenne camp, one of whom is the wife of a physician residing in Council Bluffs, Iowa. These women often receive brutal treatment. He himself has been rangely used, as the scars on his body abundantly prove. He was sometimes stripped maked, stretched over a log, and flogged with a beavy whip. He was the subject of strict surveillance, and was never allowed to hold any communication with the other captives. White men have been frequently in the Cheyenne camp, barrering arms and amundition for buffato robes and peltry. The statement of this youth coincides with our previous figurates and amundition for buffato robes and peltry. The statement of the vigilance of the Indians. A line of pickets is constantly kept on the binffs, overlooking the great Platte valley route. Not a day passed but tidings were brought to camp of the progress of the railroad, the construction of earthworks around McPherson and Sedwick, and the movements of the military, and their numbers. The traders have completely supplied the savages with powder, and they have several spencer and Burnisher First attempts to get acquainted with the use of these weapons resulted in the discharge of several of the metallic cartridges. They tried to In June, 1865, while he was traveling across the Plains

ARIZONA.

OT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. SAN FRANCISCO, June 1 .- Arizona advices of May is, represent the mining interests improving, and agricultural prospects encouraging. Gen. Gregg is pushing war sgainst the Indians with vigor. Large immigrations are expected from Kansas, Colerado, and New-Mexico. The Indians continue depredations. Preparations are being made for an expedition from Camps Lincoln and Me-Dowell, for the purpose of destroying the crops of the Araches.

NEW-ENGLAND.

PUBLIC DINNER TO GEN. FOSTER IN BOSTON. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. BOSTON, June 7 .- Many of our leading citizens have nvited Gen. John G. Foster, of the United States Army, to accept of a public dinner. The General has accepted the invitation, and the dinner will take place on Wednes-

THE NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION. MEMPHIS, June 7.—The National Typographical Union adjourned to-day, to meet at Washington next

THE SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

BY TREBORATE TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONG BRANCH, June 7.—The steamship Santiago de Cubs, in tow of the coast wrecking steamer Relief, is passing here, bound to New York.

QUERETARO SOLD TO THE LIBERALS BY LOPEZ-CONDI TIONS OF THE CAPITULATION-NIETHER MAXIMILIAN NOR ANY OF HIS OFFICERS SHOT. TRESCRIPT TO THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 7 .- The Ranchero of June 1 publishes a letter, dated San Luis Potosi, May 18, which states that private negotiations, some days previous to surrender, had been going on between three Imperial Generals and the Liberals to sell one of the principal forts for \$48,000. Gen. Miguel Lopez, who was high in the confidence of Maximilian, was the prin-cipal actor in this treaty, and caused the surrender, On sending the flag of truce with his sword to Escobedo Maximilian told him he surrendered unconditionally, and had three favors to ask. He wished not to be insulted, but to be treated as a prisoner; that if any person was to be shot, he should be first; that if shot, that his body might not be abused. Maximilian and all the officers above the rank of captain would arrive at San Luis in two or three be, in consequence of the request made by the United States. Saltillo dates to the 26th of July, says that the Liberals now admit that up to the 7th the Imperialists were successful in every engagement. From that time to the 15th, nothing important transpired. Escobedo says that 15,000 prisoners surrendered, including 13 general officers and 500 officers of inferior grade. He states that no fighting whatever occurred, and the only shots fired were by the traitors upon their companions in arms. The surrender of the garrison was complete. Lopez acted as escort to the Empress, was uncle to Bazine, and bosom friend to Maximilian, who was godfather to his first child. By his prowess he won the cross of the Legion of Honor. Cols. Mariana Campas and Mendez are reported shot some time shortly after the surrender.

A letter from Monterey says that, irrespective of the wishes of the Government of the United States, Maximilian and his Generals will be shot, as the strong and irreconcilable feelings of Juarez and his party to all foreigners are that all should be shot like dogs. The chooner Arielis, Capt. Castanza, from Tampico May 27, arrived at Brownsville on the 31st. He reports that at the time he left, a fight was raging between Gomez and Payon, a portion of Gomez's officers having pronounced against him. The fighting stopped on the receipt of the news of the fall of Queretaro.

THE NEWS CONFIRMED. NEW-ORLEANS, June 7.-Mexican news received to-day confirms the previous reports that Lopez sold Queretare to Escotedo for 3,000 ounces. No new devel-opments have been made.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

THE PRESIDENT AT CHAPEL HILL COLLEGE. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 7.-The Presidential party attended the commencement exercises of the University at Chapel Hill yesterday. They were escerted, from cers of the Institution and the Governor of North Carolina. Before the war the average number of pupils was 500, but at present there are not more than 100. A bell given to-night by the graduating class was attended by a portion of the Presidental party. The University exercises being over at Chapel Hill, the Presidental party left there this morning on the return trip, and were everywhere received with marked hospitality and respect but the public demonstrations have been as calm and composed as those of the North on reception occasions. The excursion has been so far pleasant to all concerned. Major-Gen. Sickles and Staff and Gov. Worth accompanied the party back to Raleigh. RECEPTION AT PETERSEURG ON THE RETURN-THE PRESI-DENT'S SPEECH.

PETMESBURG, Va., June 7.-The President and party arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening, on his return to Washington, having been escorted thither from Jarett's Depot, 10 miles from Petersburg, by Mayor Collier and a committee of the City Council. The Mayor renewed the tender of hospitalities formally calcred by the Municipal authorities. The President, while grateful for the manifestation of duminess, repretted his public engagements compelled him to decline the desired sojourn for a day, as busiliess o quired his immediate return to Washington. Report of an Indian right near the North Platte a day or twis since was a loan. The Synatorial party returned to Combin yesterday, and a grand banquet was given to them has night. While the party was at the western end of the railread track, ten mail escence returned there, fearing to proceed on account of the Indian. Generally and Baker and Cel. Column arrived about the 1st of June, en route for the Yellowstone.

The large concourse at limited the party with repeated the president and the processing the said the President, having been called for, made a few remarks, in which he said he tried to discharge his accounted proving easy has all the president and the first of the party with the constitution his guide; and by these he was a loan.

The large concourse at the hotel received the party with repeated there, and the President, having been called for, made a few remarks, in which he said he tried to discharge his accounted a four forms of the first of the party with the conscious and the hotel received the party with repeated there, and the president his accounted to the party with the conscious and the hotel received the party which he said he president, having been called for, made a few remarks, in which he said he tried to discharge his accounted to the party with the conscious and the president here. The hotel received the party which he said he president here, and the president here. The hotel received the party will be party with the conscious and the president here. The hotel received the party which he said he president here. The hotel received the party which he said he president here. The hotel received the party which he said he president here. The hotel received the party which he said here. The hotel received the party which he said here. The hotel received the party which he said her party which he said here. The hotel here he had not here here. The hotel here he had not here here here here and here here here here and here here here here here here here and here here here here here here here he hope that when he again comeners it soons as inner many favorable effectinates: with the country whole, and peace and prosperity everywhere prevailing. He was hearthly choered. Secretary Seward, in response to calls, merely remarked that they had heard from the President exactly what he would say were be to make a speech. Postmaster-General Randall was required to speak, and he briefly adminished all to forget the strife of the past, and to unite for the future in our country's burg, they were handsomely entertained with supper, and were the recipients of marked attention. The party will remain at Richmond to-night, and leave for Wash-ington on Saturday morning.

WARM GREETINGS AT WELDON AND RICHMOND-SECRE-TARY SEWARD'S REMARKS.
RICHMOND, June 7.—The Presidential party arrived

here at 10 o'clock, and were met at the depot by the Mayor, and Committee of the City Council, and Captain Mayor, and Committee of the City Council, and Captain Millward of the Spottswood Hotel, by whom they were excerted to that hotel. A band of music performed several patriotic airs. At all stations on the way hither many persons, notwithstanding the rain, came to see the President, and sainted him with cheers.

At Weldon he made a few remarks merely in acknowledgment of the compliment, as did also Secretary seward. Several voices were heard applying to the latter, "God bless you, old man; God bless you;" and similar good wishes were expressed for the President. The reception at Weldon was more carnest than at any other place between Raieigh and Petersburg. After the President arrived at Spottswood Hotel a very large number reception at Weldon was more earnest than at any other place between Raieigh and Petersburg. After the President arrived at Spottswood Hotel a very large number of persons crowded to the parlors, where the President and Scorelary Seward were introduced to them. There was to night - more enthusiasm than when the President arrived in the city last Monday, and the greeting was far more cordial. The President made a short address to the people assembled in the parlors of the hotel. He presimed that if his policy and that of the Administration was not understood from the speeches he had already made, no speech ne could now make would render his principles more clear. He returned his thanks for the cordial reception extended him by the citizens of Richmond. Sceretary Seward, who was warmly received, said along the trip and in this city, and thought the South, as well as the North, were coming to understand the mathematical axiom, that the whole is greater than a part. He said he never favored a war until forced into it. He never desired peace without a full restoration of the Union. If Washington could be called from his grave, and the questions now in issue be referred to him, he would say: No confiscation, no delay in restoration of the entire country. He dad not aspire to be greater than Washington, and thanked the andience for their kind attention, when the crowd retired.

THE CONGRESS EXCURSION PARTY.

GRAND BANQUET AT OMAHA-SPEECHES BY SENATOR WADE AND OTRERS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. OMAHA, June 7.—Senator Wade and party partook of a grand banquet to-night in the State-House, given by the Legislature, City Council, and citizens. About 360 persons were present. After a sumptuous dinner, Major Brown gave a toast, "Our distinguished guests," and called upon Mr. Wade as Vice-President to respond, and on behalf of the people of Nebraska thanked him for the noble manner in which he had for over ten years battled so bravely for the interests of Nebraska. After loud applause Mr. Wade responded by speaking in glowing terms of the construction of the Pacific Railread, to which he had been devoted for years, and of the bold capitalists who have willingly invested their money in the great enterprise. He appealed to the members of the Legislature to build the new State upon the cerner-stone of Liberty, Justice, and Equalify. (Applause.) This, he believed, they would do. He paid a compliment to the people of the State for their energy, enterprise, and intelligence. Senator Trumbull was called on, and in an eloquent speech proposed a glorious future for Nebraska, when her prairies would become blooming gardens, and the great highway to the Indies sought for by Christopher Columbus has been found across your field and valleys. Senators Creswell, Howe, Chandler, Cattell, and Yates, Mr. Cavode, George Francis Train, T. Séymour, Col. Worthington, Senator Fhayer, Judge Lake, and Col. Patrick followed in eloquent and patriotic allusions to their native States, and their common destiny with the great West, being clasped in an iron embrace by mutual lalior and enterprise. persons were present. After a sumptuous dinner, Major

BREAK IN THE CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 7.—A telegram from Fort ALBANY, N. 1., on Edward, Washington County, brings information of an extensive break in the Canal at Moseskill. Eight or ten thousand yards of fitting is required, and three days will be occupied in repairing the damage.

MRS. DOUGLAS'S DOWER CASE.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The dower case of the widow of Stephen A. Douglas is now on argument in Chancery here. George Shea of New-York has concluded his argu-ment for the plaintiff.

THE GOSPORT NAVY YARD.

THE GOSTORIA WAY TAKENS.

FORTHERS MONROE, June 6.—A very material reduction in the force of the Gosport Navy-Yard has lately been made. Five hundred men were discharged a few days ago, and 150 were discharged yesterday, reducing the force to a comparatively small number.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE SURRATT TRIAL-GOV. FLANDERS OF LOUISIANA BY TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Friday, June 7, 1807.

The trial of Surratt will positively take place on Monday morning, although all of the witnesses for the prosecution are not here. The counsel for the people will go on with the trial, on the old indictment charging him with complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. The Government will be represented by District-Attorney Carrington and his assistant, Mr. Wilson, Edwards Pierrepont of New-York, and A. G. Riddle, once a member of Congress from Ohio, but now a lawyer of this city. It is expected the trial will last several weeks.

Benjamin F. Flanders, the new Governor of Louisania, was a merchant in that city before the war, and during the struggle was a firm Union man. He is now Special Treasury Agent at New-Orleans. He is an honest, practical merchant, and his selection is commended here.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was in the city to-day, and had a consultation with Secretary Stanton on rail-

Admiral Farragut left here this morning for New-York. He has not been ill beyond a slight attack of

vertigo, which passed off in a very few moments.

It is understood that Secretary McCulloch contentplates an early permanent reduction of the force employed in the Treasury Department, in consequence of the rapidly diminishing business; and in making the reduction a due discrimination will be made with reference to the competence and ability of the clerks engaged in the different bureaus of the Department, without taking into consideration their various salaries or classifications. The number

of persons who are now employed in the Department is between 2,400 and 2,500, exclusive of those engaged in the Printing Bureau, under Mr. S. M. Clark. Of these, between 1,700 and 1,800 are males; there are 515 ladies, and the remainder are watchmen, messengers, and laborers. Of the males employed, a fraction over one-third served during the war either in the army or navy.

The Temperance demonstration, which was to have taken place to-day, was postponed on account of the rain, by Major-Gen. Howard, Chief Marshal, until a week from Saturday. In a recent letter to the Secretary of the Interior,

the Hon. Joseph H. Barrett, Commissioner of Pensions, says:

"The appeal raises the question whether or not there is a distinction between a "veteran furior the and any other given to the soldier for purposes of p wate business or pleasure. Thus far this office has made no distinction, but has followed the long-established rule of rejecting all applications for pension based on an injury received, disease contracted, or death occurring, while the soldier was on furlough."

In affirming the decision, the Hon. W. T. Otto, Acting Secretary of the Interior, says:

Acting Secretary of the Interior, says:

"It appears that the deceased was accidentally killed when absent on a 'veteran furlough.' It is suggested that there is a disinction between such a furlough and that which on the application of a private may be granted or withheld at the discretion of the commanding officer. I am not aware of such a distinction. It has never been recognized in the administration of the pension laws. The still section of the act of June 6, 1806, declares that 'enlisted men absent on sick furlough shall be regarded in the same manner as if they were in the field or hospital.' This partial modification of a well-known rule, which excluded from the benefit of those laws a soldier absent on furlough and engaged in his own pursuits, confirms and sanchons the rule in its application to all other cases, which it embraces. The casualty which resulted in the soldier's death did not occur, when he was in the service and in the line of fluty, but when he was absent, as before stited. The claim of his children was, therefore, in my opinion, properly rejected."

A statement of oil and other products of American fisheries received and exported during the four months ending April 30, 1867, prepared by the Bureau

of Statistics, exhibits the following:

The amount of spermacett, whole, and other fish oil, and other products of fisheries received during the four months at the several peris of the United States were

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. QUEBEC, June 7 .- A large number of vessels are reported close at hand. About eighty pilots were placed on board of ship yesterday, between Farther Point and Queocc. A large number of emigrants are going to tlastates from this place. They are mostly Norwegians. OTTAWA, C. W., June 7.—Arrangements have been made

with the British Government to exchange 30,000 of the with the British Government to exchange 30,000 of the arms now in Canada for 30,000 Snyder Enfield breech-loading rifles. The former will be called in, and breech-loading served out to volunteers throughout the Province as soon as practicable after their arrival from England. A consignment is expected daily. Rideau Hall, the residence of Viceroy Monck, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be ready when this Excellency returns. An order was passed in Council authorizing the Adjutant-General to call out the whole volunteer force for review on the 1st of July.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

INAUGURATION OF THE EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM.

BY TRINGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—To-day the eight-hour labor system was quietly inaugurated by the different Trades Union in this city. The procession was one of the largest ever witnessed in San Francisco.

OBITUARY. R. BISHOP BUCKLEY.

BOSTON, June 7.—R. Bishop Buckley, of Buckley's Minstrel Troupe, died in Quincey, yesterday. MR. J. M. TRIMBLE. Mr. Trimble, owner and manager of the Albany

Academy of Music, died at Albany yesterday morning, after an illness of several days. He was born in the City of New-York, and at his death was 54 years of age. He was famous as a theatrical architect, having built 34 such places of amusement, doubtless exceeding in this respect the amount of work done by any other man in the country. For several years Mr. Trimble had been totally blind.

HAIL STORM IN MISSOURI.

St. Louis, June 7.—Accounts from several interior ounties notice unusually violent hail storms last Sunday and Monday nights, which have caused great damage to the fruit and grain crops. In some some places hall-stones fell as large as hens' eggs, covering the ground completely and remaining for hours.

POLITICAL. NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

GOV. HARRIMAN'S ADDRESS. The following are the closing passages of Gov.

GOV. HARRIMAN'S ADDRESS.

The following are the closing passages of Gov. Harriman's address at his inauguration, June 6:

"Since the close of the session of the last Legislature, the great work of restoration has proceeded with varying fortune. It has been stimulated by Congressional enactments, and retarded by Executive folly. It has halted as justice hesitated, and advanced as the right prevailed. Malign counsel, North and South, has impeded the work. The utterances of loyalty, in Congress and out, by the press and in the elections, have pressed it forward. Delay has been followed by action, supineness by energy, uncertainty by security. The Gordion them has at hast been cut. At Appomattox Court House, more than two years ago, the head and front of the Rebellion bewed low to the terms of the conqueror. Two years of delay, indecision and crime had well nigh robbed us of the fruits of that victory.

The rightful authority has at last presented fits ultimatum. The Executive cannot, the Judiciary will not, the South dare not evade its requirements. The result is full of promise for the early pacification of the country, not indeed om the basis that restores the eld order of shings, but on conditions that will make us an homogeneous people, with equal rights and opportunities, and a common destiny.

Let us be thankful that the terms of restoration impose some disabilities on the wicked leaders of the Rebellion. Though they may escape the just penalines of their erimes, yet let us be thankful that the history of this great epoch will furnish some example, however inadequate, to deter any furnre conspicacy against the life of the Republic. And, above all, let us be thankful that this policy of Reconstruction does not "abandon to their face the men of the South who stood by their country with their country with their country when the reconstruction does not "abandon to their face the men of the South who stood by their country with their country and childrens' defenceless heads the storm of a huge and merciless treas

and childrens' defenceless heads the storm of a large and merciless treason."

Two principles in the organic law of New-Hampshire evince the superisr wisdom and tolerance of our repulcian fathers. We bless their memories to-day, that, under the Constitution of the State which they founded, equal suffrage and universal education are birth-rights of the peeple. Not for caste, or race, or color, can any man be debarred from the ballot-box, and against na child, however lowly or unfortunate, is closed the dom of the school-house. For the maintenance and wider diffusion of these inestimable blessings let us battle, undes the providence of God, to the end."